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THE HEALTH OF BACUP 1950




Rural Scene at Broadclough

Photograph by E. P. MORRIS, Bacup

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health, Borough of Bacup

R. W. FARQUHAR, B.Sc. (Agri.), M.B., Ch. B., D.P.H.



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BOROUGH OF BACUP



The
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
1950

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1950 - 1951

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN F. HAWORTH, J.P.

(ex-officio).

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VICE-CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR F. HEYWORTH.

COMMITTEE :

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STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health... R. W. Farquhar, B.Sc. (Agri.), M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.... R. Haworth, M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector G. A. Webb, A.R.S.I.

Clerk..... Miss D. M. Holt.

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Stubbylee Hall,
Bacup,
Lancashire,
August, 1951.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND BURGESSES
OF THE BOROUGH OF BACUP.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of Bacup and the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1950.

This year the report has been completely revised and re-arranged, and I hope that in its new form it will attract the attention and stimulate the interest of a greater number of people. The section dealing with the general health services provided for the area has been restored, since these services, although no longer administered by your council, are felt to be of general interest to the whole community.

The first section of the report is largely statistical in character, and tables are provided in the appendix which indicate many of the trends of the general health of the population. The decided decrease in the population and the gradual decline in the birth rate should be noted. The number of deaths and the death rate are both increased as compared with 1949. The infant mortality rate, on the other hand, is the lowest ever recorded in Bacup. The death rate from respiratory tuberculosis in the last two years has been below the average for the previous five years.

The most noteworthy feature in respect of infectious diseases was the large epidemic of measles which occurred at the end of the year. More new cases of tuberculosis were notified than in the previous year, but this was to be expected in consequence of the Mass Radiography Survey carried out in September and October.

The general sanitary conditions have altered little during the year. The environmental health services have, however, been improved in two directions, namely by the installation of additional chlorination plant at the Waterworks, and of modern filtration and chlorination machinery at the public baths.

Housing is undoubtedly at the present time the most important environmental factor affecting the health and well being of the community and, as has been pointed out in previous reports, much of the money and effort expended on the personal health and other social services will continue to be wasted until satisfactory housing conditions have been provided. It has not been possible with existing staff to make any real progress in regard to a housing survey and there is urgent need to institute a comprehensive survey covering the amenities as well as the general condition of all houses in Bacup.

I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Members of the Committee for their support and to the staff of the department for their help and co-operation.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
R. W. FARQUHAR,
Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

—0—

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS - 1950

| | |
|---|---------|
| Area (Acres) | 6121 |
| Population (Census 1931) | 20590 |
| Population (Census 1951) | 18374 |
| Number of Inhabited Houses (1931) | 5964 |
| Number of Inhabited Houses (1950) | 6290 |
| Rateable Value | £90,650 |
| Sum represented by a penny rate | £369 |

| | Male | Female | Total |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| LIVE BIRTHS. Legitimate..... | 162 | 146 | 308 |
| Illegitimate.... | 5 | 12 | 17 |
| | <u>167</u> | <u>158</u> | <u>325</u> |

Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population — 17.5

| | | | |
|---------------|---|---|---|
| STILL BIRTHS. | 5 | 4 | 9 |
|---------------|---|---|---|

Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) births .. 27

| | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| DEATHS. | 143 | 146 | 289 |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|

Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population
mid 1950 15.6

DEATHS FROM MATERNAL CAUSES.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion | NIL |
| Maternal mortality rate | NIL |

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | 3 | 8 |
|---|---|---|

Death rate of infants under one year of age :—

| | |
|---|-----|
| All infants per 1,000 live births | 25 |
| Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births | 26 |
| Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births | NIL |

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SPECIFIED DISEASES.

| | Deaths. | Rate per 1,000 of population. |
|----------------------|---------|----------------------------------|
| Cancer | 53 | 2.8 |
| Tuberculosis | 4 | 0.21 |

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The census return of April, 1951, gave the population as 18,374, showing a decrease of 2,210 on the figure of 20,590 at the 1931 census.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population (mid 1950) was 18,560 and it is on this figure that birth and death rates have been calculated.

Births

There has been a gradual decline in the birth rate since 1947, but the 1950 figure is still higher than that for England and Wales. 325 births were registered in 1950 as compared with 323 in 1949. This gives a birth rate of 17.5 per 1,000 of the population, which follows closely the rate of 17.6 in the previous year.

The 17 births registered as illegitimate in 1950 represented 5.3% of the total live births, compared with 6.2% in 1949. The corresponding 1949 figure for the Administrative County was 4.0%.

Deaths

Table I Appendix A gives the causes of death of the residents of the Borough of Bacup, who died during 1950. The total deaths show an increase, with 289 registered, as against 261 in 1949, and 239 in 1948. The death rate from all causes was 15.6 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 14.2 in the previous year. The average rate during the five years 1945-1949 was 14.1.

The relative importance of the principal causes of death is shown in the following table :

| Cause of Death. | 1950 | |
|--|----------------|-----------------------------|
| | No. of Deaths. | Percentage of Total Deaths. |
| Heart Disease..... | 109 | 37.7 |
| Cancer..... | 53 | 18.3 |
| Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. | 34 | 11.8 |
| Bronchitis..... | 19 | 6.6 |
| Violence (including suicide and road traffic accidents). | 13 | 4.5 |
| Other circulatory diseases. | 11 | 3.8 |
| Pneumonia..... | 7 | 2.4 |
| Tuberculosis..... | 4 | 1.4 |

It will be seen that heart disease, cancer and cerebral hæmorrhage were the commonest causes of death. The increase in the total deaths was almost entirely due to the considerable rise in the number of deaths of persons aged 65 years or over. The decline in the number of deaths of persons under 45, which has been apparent in recent years, continues.

Maternal Mortality

It is gratifying to report that for the second year running no maternal deaths associated with pregnancy or childbirth occurred. Four such deaths occurred between 1945-1949, giving an average rate for the 5 years of 2.34 per 1,000 total births. During the past decade there has been a steady decline in maternal mortality throughout the country as a whole.

Infant Mortality

There were 8 deaths under one year of age, equal to a rate of 25 per 1,000 live births, compared with 10 deaths and a rate of 31 last year. The 1950 figure of 25 is the lowest infant death rate ever recorded in Bacup. The corresponding figure for England and Wales was 29.8, and for the 148 smaller towns 29.4, as will be seen from Table IV, Appendix A.

The infant mortality rate has always been considered to be a good indication of the social conditions of the area, but the low figures for Bacup in 1949 and 1950 may easily be misleading. For example, there was only a difference of 2 between the number of infant deaths in 1949 and 1950 yet this difference becomes 3 times greater when the total deaths are converted into rates per 1,000 live births. This difficulty is largely overcome by comparing the average infant death rates over successive periods of 5 years. These quinquennial infant mortality rates are shown in Table V, Appendix A, and it will be seen that there has been a steady improvement over the past 50 years. Comparative figures for the Administrative County are also given in this table.

Neo-Natal Mortality and Stillbirths

It will be seen from Table II, Appendix A, that of the 8 infants who died under one year of age, 4 of these i.e., 50% died in the first month of life. This represents a neo-natal mortality rate of 12.3 per 1,000 live births. Table III shows that 3 out of the 4 deaths in the first month of life occurred within a day of birth, and that prematurity was the chief cause of death.

Stillbirths during the year totalled 9, representing a still birth rate of 27 per 1,000 total births. The combined still birth and neo-natal mortality rate was 38.6 per 1,000 total births.

Analysis of the ages and causes of death under one month reveals the enormous effect of prematurity and indicates the need for better care of the premature infant, by further education of the parents, and by increased supervision from midwives and health visitors in homes where home care is poor.

Comparative Tables

Attention is drawn to Tables IV and V in Appendix A, which enable certain comparisons to be made. Table IV comprises provisional figures based on the quarterly returns of the Register General. Table V gives the mean rates over periods of 5 years from 1900-1949 relative to live births and crude deaths, etc. in Bacup. It should be understood that there are statistical fallacies attached to such comparisons. For example, the trend of the crude death rate over a period of years for the same town can only be regarded as a true index of environmental improvements if the age and sex structure of the population has not altered.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Chief Occupations

The Chief occupations in the Borough are in the shoe and slipper trade and cotton manufacture, but there is also some light engineering and quarrying in the district. The country is hilly and there are many scattered hill farms with small dairy herds.

Unemployment

I am indebted to the Manager of the Bacup Employment Exchange for the following information. The average number of unemployed persons on the register during the year ended 31st December, 1950, was as follows :

Men 49, Women 46, and Juveniles 1.5, making a total of 96.5 persons.

The corresponding figures in 1949 were Men 46, Women 13, and Juveniles 1, totalling : 60.

At the middle of 1950 there were approximately 8,694 insured persons (4,808 Men, 3,886 Women,), in employment in the area.

In addition to this, 142 insured persons were self employed (120 Men and 22 Women).

Morbidity

At the end of the year arrangements were made with the Manager of the local office of the Ministry of National Insurance which covers the Borough of Bacup and the district of Shawforth, to supply the total weekly figures of new claims to sickness benefits. It is hoped that these will in future be of use as an index of the general health of the population.

Housing

The presence of a large proportion of old houses, built in an age when ordinary present day amenities such as a fixed bath or an inside lavatory were considered a luxury, has resulted in poor living conditions in many parts of the Borough and this presents a problem of great magnitude. Whilst many of these substantially built stone houses are capable of being improved to some degree, very few of them could be made to comply with all the conditions laid down in the Housing Act, 1949, and they would not therefore qualify for an Exchequer grant for reconditioned houses. During the year the demand for houses has continued unabated, so that as regards demolition or closing of unfit houses, it has only been possible to deal with houses which were both unfit for human habitation and so dilapidated as to be dangerous.

SECTION II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Any review of the general provision of health services for the area should of necessity cover all three branches of the National Health Service. Lack of space, however, precludes more than a brief mention of two of these, namely, the General Medical Practitioner (and Dental etc.) Services, and the Hospital and Specialist Services, so that this section will be confined mainly to a review of the health services provided by the Local Health Authority, i.e. by the Lancashire County Council.

Certain of these local services were, previous to 5th July, 1948, the responsibility of the Borough Council and it is realised that your own Health Committee (and indeed the Council as a whole) are still deeply interested in the personal health services provided for the inhabitants of the town. The day-to-day administration of these services is now the responsibility of Divisional Health Committee No. 13, on which the Bacup Borough Council is represented.

The environmental health services are, of course, still under your own control, but, as your Medical Officer of Health is also Divisional Medical Officer, co-ordination locally of the whole of the Public Health Services is assured.

The Bacup Clinic, Rochdale Road

The clinic premises in Rochdale Road, Bacup, which are used as a combined clinic for both school health and child welfare purposes, underwent considerable repairs and adaptations in 1950, but redecorations had not been completed by the end of the year. These much needed improvements were designed to provide improved clinic facilities for a temporary period only, since plans have been made for the building of a modern clinic in Stubbylee Park. The scheme also envisages a Health Centre on the same site at some future date.

Notification of Births

It is a requirement of Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, that every birth shall be notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the Welfare Authority for the area in which the birth takes place. Since the National Health Service Act, 1946, came into operation arrangements have been made for every birth notification to be sent to the Divisional Medical Officer, as this method greatly facilitates the prompt visiting of new-born infants and their mothers by the health visitors in the area. During 1950 there were 325 live births and 9 still births notified as belonging to mothers normally resident in Bacup.

Ante-Natal Clinic

During 1950 ante-natal sessions were held fortnightly at the Bacup Clinic. These sessions were attended alternately by a consultant obstetrician and by an assistant divisional medical officer. 158 women were confined in their own homes during the year, and of these 76 attended the ante-natal clinic, making 189 attendances. Those women who are confined in Rossendale General Hospital generally attend the ante-natal clinic attached to that hospital. The following table gives a summary of the attendances during 1950 :—

**ATTENDANCES AT
BACUP ANTE-NATAL CLINIC DURING 1950**

| Number of Sessions during year. | Number of Individual women attending during year. | Number of attendances at Sessions conducted by :— | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|------------|-------------------------------|--------|
| | | Consultants. | A.D.M.O's. | Midwives Health Visitors etc. | Total. |
| 26 | 76 | 93 | 77 | 19 | 189 |

Domiciliary Midwifery Service

Three midwives practice in the Bacup part of the division, and during the last quarter of the year they were required also to cover cases in the Whitworth district owing to the prolonged illness of the midwife there. During the year the domiciliary midwives attended 164 live births and 3 still-births, which represents approximately 49.6% of the total live and still births born to mothers normally resident in Bacup.

All county midwives in practice in the Bacup area are qualified to administer analgesia and in 1950 gas and air analgesia was administered in the home in 24% of the domiciliary confinements. It is hoped that this figure will be improved upon during 1951. During the period under review the midwives called on the services of a medical practitioner in 13 cases. The services of emergency maternity units are available from several Hospitals in the neighbourhood, the nearest being situated at Birch Hill Hospital. Local Authority provision for expectant and nursing mothers includes the free supply of sterilised accouchment outfits and the loan of special equipment for premature babies. Detailed figures of the work done by the midwives are given in the following table :—

**WORK CARRIED OUT BY
L.C.C. MIDWIVES IN BACUP AREA DURING 1950**

| Number Mid-wives | Total live & still births and miscarriages attended. | | Cases in which GAS-AIR administered | Visits Paid. | | | |
|------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------|
| | As midwife | As mat'nity nurse | | Ante-natal | Puer-perium | Post-natal | Total |
| 3 | 122 | 48 | 40 | 898 | 2381 | 3 | 3282 |

Child Welfare Centre

A weekly welfare session was held at the Bacup clinic throughout the year. The total number of attendances made by children amounted to 3,378, this being a considerable improvement on the 1949 attendances. The number of children who attended for the first time and who, at the date of their first visit were under one year of age, was 178 or 54.8% of the notified live births. Children are referred from this clinic to the family doctor, or through the School Health Service for specialist advice and treatment for defects of the eye, or of the ear, nose and throat, or for orthopaedic complaints. It is regretted that since December, 1948, it has not been possible to obtain the services of a dental officer for the Bacup area even for the priority classes of pre-school children and expectant mothers.

Dried milk, cereals and other foodstuffs are on sale at the clinic and where necessary vitamin and iron products are also available. The following figures summarise the work done during the year :—

ATTENDANCES AT BACUP WELFARE CENTRE

| Year | (A) ALL SESSIONS (including Doctors' Sessions) | | | | | | | | | (B) DOCTORS' SESSIONS (included in (A)) | | | | |
|------|---|---|----------|----------|-------|---|----------|----------|-------|---|---|----------|----------|-------|
| | No. of sessions during year | Number of individual children attending at ages | | | | Number of attendances by children at ages : | | | | No. of ses'sns during year | Number of Children seen by doctor at ages : | | | |
| | | under 1 yr. | 1-2 yrs. | 2-4 yrs. | Total | under 1 yr. | 1-2 yrs. | 2-4 yrs. | Total | | under 1 yr. | 1-2 yrs. | 2-4 yrs. | Total |
| 1949 | 52 | 274 | 38 | 52 | 364 | 2735 | 133 | 235 | 3103 | | — | — | — | — |
| 1950 | 51 | 271 | 46 | 66 | 383 | 2509 | 436 | 433 | 3378 | 44 | 410 | 37 | 37 | 484 |

Health Visiting Service

The health visiting staff was below establishment in 1949 but before the end of the year a new health visitor had been appointed. During 1950, the two health visitors in Bacup did much valuable work and they were able to devote more of their time to home visiting. It is in the home that the health visitor can render such valuable assistance to young and harassed mothers and once accepted by the neighbourhood "nurse" becomes the trusted friend and adviser of the whole household. During the year they made 3,603 individual visits, visiting 2,036 homes. The health visitors also carry out the duties of school nurses, and further information on the extent of their work will be found in the following table :—

WORK CARRIED OUT BY HEALTH VISITORS IN BACUP DURING 1950

| Number of Individual Visits | Number of Homes visited | Number of School Clinics Attended | Number of Child Welfare Sessions Attended | Number of Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics Attended | Number of Diphtheria Immunisation Clinics Attended |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| 3603 | 2036 | 260 | 99 | 39 | 68 |

Immunisation and Vaccination

Immunisation against diphtheria and vaccination against smallpox continue to be practised regularly, and parents have the choice of having this protection for their children carried out either by their own doctor or at the Rochdale Road Clinic. Every endeavour is made by the medical and nursing staff to persuade parents to give their consent to these very necessary and valuable preventive measures.

As will be seen from the table below, 192 children completed the full course of primary immunisation, while 83 received reinforcement injections. This represents a substantial drop on the previous year's figures and may possibly be explained by the alarm caused by the suggested (but unproved) association between the onset of poliomyelitis and certain recent inoculations.

NUMBER OF IMMUNISATIONS PERFORMED IN BACUP

| Number of Individuals who completed a full course of primary immunisation during the period. | | | | | | | | | Re-inforcements. | | | |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------|----------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|----------|-----------|-----------------|
| Age at final injection. | | | | | | | | | Age Group. | | | |
| 0 – yrs. | 1 – yrs. | 2 – yrs. | 3 – yrs. | 4 – yrs. | Total under 5 yrs. | 5 – yrs. | 10 – yrs. | Total 5–14 yrs. | 0 – yrs. | 5 – yrs. | 10 – yrs. | Total 0-14 yrs. |
| 1950 22 | 125 | 22 | 7 | 4 | 180 | 11 | 1 | 12 | — | 83 | — | 83 |
| 1949 23 | 138 | 30 | 9 | 7 | 207 | 24 | 10 | 34 | 2 | 173 | 10 | 185 |

As regards vaccination, however, the smallpox scares in Glasgow and Brighton had the reverse effect so that in 1950 the number of primary vaccinations was approximately double the 1949 figure, while re-vaccinations were four times as numerous. Outbreaks of smallpox in various parts of the country during the past year have again demonstrated the necessity for a high level of vaccination in the community. Primary vaccination should be performed in the first six months of infancy, and children so vaccinated should be re-vaccinated at 5 years of age and again between the ages of 12 and school-leaving age.

NUMBER OF VACCINATIONS PERFORMED IN BACUP

| PRIMARY VACCINATIONS | | | | | | | | | | | RE-VACCINATIONS | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----|-----|----|-----|----|------|----|-------|----|----|-----------------|----|-----|----|-----|----|------|----|-------|----|
| Age in years. | | | | | | | | | | | Age in years | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1 | | 1 - | | 5 - | | 15 - | | Total | | | Under 1 | | 1 - | | 5 - | | 15 - | | Total | |
| P. | S. | P. | S. | P. | S. | P. | S. | P. | S. | | P. | S. | P. | S. | P. | S. | P. | S. | P. | S. |
| 1950 | 19 | 17 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 9 | 43 | 39 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 37 | 25 | 41 | 27 |
| 1949 | 18 | 18 | - | - | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 28 | 28 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | 8 | 11 | 8 |

P. — NUMBER PERFORMED.

S. — NUMBER SUCCESSFUL.

Home Nursing

With the continued pressure on the general practitioner and hospital services, the need for domiciliary nursing has tended to increase. During the year under review the 3 Bacup nurses attended 285 new cases and the total number of visits amounted to 9,188. Of the visits made by nurses approximately 35% were for hypodermic injections, 30% to surgical cases, 25% to medical cases, and the remainder were infectious cases and casual visits.

Nurses continue to issue articles of nursing equipment as required, free and on loan. Arrangements are in force in cases requiring immediate nursing attention on leaving hospital for a message to be passed by telephone to the nurse concerned. These nurses work in the closest co-operation with the general practitioners in the district. Further analysis of their work will be found in the following table :—

WORK CARRIED OUT BY DISTRICT NURSES IN BACUP - 1950

| Type of Case | On Books at 13/12/49 | New cases attended 1950 | Visits during 1950 | Deaths 1950 | Rem'ed to Hosp. | Rem'ed other causes 1950 | Recovered 1950 | Remain on books at 31st Dec. 1950 |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Medical Cases | 15 | 90 | 2383 | 39 | 16 | 3 | 27 | 20 |
| Surgical Cases | 10 | 123 | 2801 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 104 | 17 |
| Intra-muscular and hypo-dermic injections | 42 | 63 | 3218 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 59 | 32 |
| Infectious Diseases | 3 | 9 | 786 | — | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | 70 | 285 | 9188 | 48 | 34 | 11 | 192 | 70 |

Home Help Service

This service is designed primarily to deal with emergency cases, ready to give assistance to families with young children so that the breadwinner may return to work. During the year there was a noticeable increase in the demand for domestic help from the chronic sick, and the aged and infirm. In these cases help is required almost continuously or over a long period of time, so that cost tends to become the limiting factor. Applicants are required to contribute towards the cost of this service according to the financial circumstances of the household, but most old age pensioners are given this service free of charge.

It has never been easy to recruit home helps in Bacup and now that the demand is growing it is becoming increasingly difficult to give the old people as much help as they need. Every effort is made to encourage the spirit of voluntary service amongst relatives and neighbours. The following table summarises the work done in 1950 and provides a comparison with the previous year.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES ASSISTED IN BACUP

| | 1950 | 1949 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Confinement at home | 8 | 3 |
| 2. Confinement away from home | — | 1 |
| 3. Tuberculosis | — | — |
| 4. Sickness other than tuberculosis | 11 | 7 |
| 5. Old age and infirmity | 15 | 5 |
| | <hr/> 34 <hr/> | <hr/> 16 <hr/> |

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

The most valuable form of health education is undoubtedly that of a personal and informal nature such as is carried out by all members of the Health Services in the course of their day-to-day duties. In this field the health visitor and the school doctor have infinite scope for health teaching. In addition propaganda is used as occasion arises and during the year numerous leaflets, posters and booklets have been distributed from the clinic. There is a close liaison in this field with your own Health Department, and posters on Venereal Diseases and other subjects have been distributed throughout the town.

The happy relationship established with the staffs of hospitals in the area allows of continuity of treatment when persons are discharged from hospital and come under the care of midwives, district nurses, health visitors, home helps or mental health workers. The system of notification of discharges from hospital was improved during the year.

As part of their arrangements for Care and After Care, the County Health Committee have authorised that arrangements be made for Convalescent Home accommodation. During 1950, 4 adult persons were admitted from Bacup to convalescent homes. For this service also applicants are required to contribute according to their means.

The care and after-care of persons suffering from Tuberculosis is carried out as a routine duty by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor, based on the Dispensary at Stacksteads, and the following table gives details of her visits to patients in their homes.

**WORK CARRIED OUT BY
TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITOR DURING 1950**

| | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|-----|
| Number of Dispensary Sessions attended | .. | .. | .. | 149 |
| Routine Visits : | | | | |
| New Cases and Contacts | .. | .. | .. | 58 |
| Old Cases and Contacts | .. | .. | .. | 245 |

Articles of sick room and after-care equipment are stored at convenient centres and are available on loan from district nurses and tuberculosis health visitors.

Ambulance Service

The total number of cases conveyed and mileage covered during 1950 were almost double those in the period February to December of the previous year. That this large increase in work was carried through with the same number of vehicles as were available in 1949 speaks highly of the standard of efficiency achieved by the personnel of the Bacup Ambulance Station.

Towards the end of the year additional accommodation was made available at this Station. This was converted into a recreation room for the use of drivers and attendants, part of the work of adaptation being done by the men themselves. At the end of the year, work had not yet commenced on the new ambulance station at Stacksteads, which is to be a combined station serving Rawtenstall as well as Bacup.

The following table shows the work done by the Bacup Ambulance Station :—

| No. of vehicles at 31.12.50 | | Cases removed during 1950 and mileage involved. | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|---|---------|----------------------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| Ambulances | Cars | Emergency | | General (including out-patients) | | Infectious disease | | Total Cases | |
| | | No. | Mileage | No. | Mileage | No. | Mileage | No. | Mileage |
| 1950 2 | 1 | 499 | 7206 | 3813 | 57962 | 42 | 1141 | 4354 | 66309 |
| 1949 2 | 1 | 302 | — | 1971 | — | 8 | — | 2281 | 40108 |

Mental Health Service

By virtue of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Divisional Health Committee is responsible for the ascertainment of mental ill health and mental deficiency, for the community care of mental defectives by statutory supervision or guardianship, and the provision of after-care for persons who have undergone treatment for mental illness. The duties relating to the above service are undertaken on a divisional basis by Mr. E. B. Williams and Mr. J. H. Todd, who function as duly authorised officers or as mental health workers as may be required.

During the year 14 patients from the Bacup area were sent to psychiatric clinics at Oldham Royal Infirmary and Burnley General Hospital. There is no Occupation Centre for mental defectives within the division but 2 Bacup cases are in attendance at the Burnley Occupation Centre.

School Health Service

Local co-ordination between the School Health Service and the other health services of the County Council is secured by reason of the fact that your Medical Officer of Health, in his capacity of Divisional Medical Officer, is required to undertake duties as Senior School Medical Officer within his division, including Bacup. Close integration in the field is achieved also since the Bacup health visitors also act as school nurses, so that continuous contact with and supervision of children can be maintained from birth to the end of school life. On 1st April, 1950, Dr. Margaret Feeny was appointed to the joint post of School Medical Officer and Assistant Divisional Medical Officer for the Bacup and Whitworth areas in succession to Dr. M. Curtin.

Laboratory Facilities

The bacteriological examination of milk, water and ice-cream is now carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall Hospital, Manchester, and this laboratory may also be used for the examination of specimens of faeces, urine, sputum, throat swabs, blood, etc. The laboratories attached to Birch Hill, Bury General and other local hospitals, continue to carry out bio-chemical and other examinations for general practitioners.

Clinic Sessions and Health Staff, Bacup

In Appendix B will be found two tables which give detailed information about sessions held at the Bacup Clinic and members of the Divisional Health Staff working in the Bacup area.



SECTION III.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notifications

The National Health Service Act, 1946 requires copies of all notifications of infectious diseases to be forwarded without delay to the County Medical Officer of Health, but in actual practice these are sent to the Divisional Medical Officer so that he may correlate action within his divisional area. Table IX, Appendix C shows the total number of cases of each disease notified during 1950, together with the age incidence. Cases continue to be admitted to the Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury, when this is considered necessary.

Incidence of Main Infectious Diseases

The notifications of various diseases totalled 767 as against 89 the previous year and an average of 263 during the five years 1944-1948. Comparative figures for the main infections are given in the following summary :—

| | 1950 | 1949 | Average 5 years 1944-48 |
|--------------------------|------|------|-------------------------------|
| DIPHTHERIA..... | — | — | 3.4 |
| SCARLET FEVER..... | 29 | 41 | 13.8 |
| MEASLES..... | 612 | 14 | 149.4 |
| WHOOPING COUGH..... | 90 | 4 | 55.8 |
| TUBERCULOSIS..... | 14 | 10 | 22.8 |
| PNEUMONIA..... | 18 | 15 | 11.6 |
| ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS..... | — | 1 | .8 |
| OTHER DISEASES..... | 4 | 4 | 5.6 |
| | 767 | 89 | 263.2 |

Measles

The outstanding feature to be noted from the above table is the very large number of cases of measles occurring in 1950, which was largely responsible for the marked increase in the total number of infectious diseases notified during the year. These 612 notified cases represent an incidence much above the average of the five year period 1944-1948, and, indeed, a search of the records revealed that no epidemic of this magnitude has occurred in the Borough since measles became a notifiable disease.

The epidemic began in September, was at its height in November, and finally subsided in January, 1951. Fortunately, there were no deaths which could be ascribed to this disease, but measles is a much more dangerous disease than the public realise, resulting as it often does in serious conditions such as running ears, visual defects and general ill health,

especially in younger children. Of the total cases, 59% occurred in children under the age of 5 years, while 13% were in infants under the age of 2 years. There is often much more need to admit cases of measles and whooping cough to hospital than there is in the case of scarlet fever, which nowadays has become a comparatively mild disease.

Whooping Cough

In 1950 there was an increase in the number of cases of this disease, 90 being notified as compared with 4 in 1949 and 127 in 1948.

The cases of whooping cough were sporadic and spread over the whole year. Almost half the cases were in children below the age of three. Recently the efficacy of whooping cough vaccine has been more strongly substantiated, and it is likely that the Ministry of Health will issue official recommendations about its use at an early date.

Scarlet Fever

The incidence of scarlet fever was not marked during 1950, but was above the average of recent years. 16 cases were treated in hospital.

Pneumonia

The mortality rate from pneumonia continues to be high and neither chemotherapy nor the new anti-biotic drugs have much effect on this disease. There were 18 cases and 7 deaths.

Tuberculosis

There were 14 new cases of tuberculosis notified as against 10 the previous year, and an average of 23 during the five years 1944-1948. Of these 14 cases 11 were Pulmonary and 3 Non-Pulmonary.

During the year there were 4 deaths all from the pulmonary type of the disease, compared with 3 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary deaths in 1949. The mortality rate of respiratory tuberculosis for England and Wales as a whole has shown a fairly steady decline over the past 50 years, and reference to table V. Appendix A shows that in Bacup the mortality from this disease has followed a similar course.

Mass Radiography Survey

The Manchester Regional Hospital Board's Mass Miniature Radiography Unit No. 1 was stationed in Bacup from 4th September, 1950 to 19th October, 1950. During this period 4,941 cases (2,474 males, 2467 females) resident in the Borough were examined. Of this number 61 were referred to the Dispensary for clinical examination. Final statistics are not yet available but it is known that 7 were found to be suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis and were admitted for treatment in a sanatorium. The remaining 54 showed evidence of inactive tuberculosis or other chest diseases, including tumours of the lung.

Diphtheria

For the third year running no case of diphtheria has occurred in the Borough. On page 14 will be found figures showing the number of children immunised against diphtheria, and it should be noted that fewer children were protected than in the previous year. There must be no relaxation in our efforts to maintain a high rate of immunisation.

Public Health Department,
Stubbylee Hall,
Bacup.

August, 1951.

Dr. R. W. Farquhar,
Medical Officer of Health,
Borough of Bacup.

Sir,

I have pleasure in submitting the report on the Sanitary Inspection of the Borough, for the year, 1950.

The staff of the department changed during the year in so far that the clerical work is now being carried out by Miss D. M. Holt, who commenced duty in September, 1950.

Much effort was needed during the year to enforce informal and statutory notices requiring repairs to property, and the difficulties encountered in obtaining compliance with notices increases with the continued shortage of building labour. The owners of small cottage property also find increasing difficulty in maintaining the property in a reasonable state of repair, owing to the high building costs and many representations are made, to the effect that the rents received for this class of property, are insufficient to meet the cost of building repairs.

Inspections made during the year indicate that the most pressing need is for more housing accommodation, and the improvement of housing conditions within the Borough, and much work remains to be done in this field of environmental hygiene. The tenants of the poorer type back to back houses, and houses which are back to the land in some cases complain bitterly of the lack of amenities provided therein, and one often senses that they suffer under a feeling of frustration in their efforts to maintain a suitable environment in which to promote good family life.

The improvements made by the Local Authority in connection with the Town's Water Supply and the Public Swimming Baths will be noted, and progress of this description is a matter for gratification.

Comments on the environmental services will be found in the text of the report, and in concluding these remarks it is my desire to express my thanks to you, Sir, for the guidance and wise counsel which has been given throughout the year, to the Senior Officers of the Council for their co-operation, and also the Staff of the Health Department for their interest, help, and loyal service so willingly given at all times.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

R. HAWORTH,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.



THE MADEN PUBLIC BATHS
following extensive renovations and installation of Chlorination Plant

SECTION IV.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

(A) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The water supply to the town is mainly satisfactory, being provided by the Borough of Bacup Water Undertaking, and the majority of Bacup enjoys a supply of water that is wholly sufficient and excellent in quality.

The water undertaking collects the water from the upland surface gathering grounds and it is then stored in three main reservoirs at Cragg, Cowpe and Sheephouse and afterwards treated by modern methods of filtration and chlorination.

Some premises are still supplied from shallow wells, but these are gradually going out of use and more advantage is being taken of the excellent towns supply.

47 samples of the towns water were taken during 1950 and submitted for bacteriological examination. 33 of these proved satisfactory and 14 unsatisfactory, and as a result of the unsatisfactory samples, additional chlorination plant was installed and proved very effective.

32 samples were submitted for chemical analysis and of these 9 samples proved slightly acid and plumbo solvent and appropriate action was taken to remedy this.

The number of dwelling-houses supplied from the public mains is 6082 and 268 houses have supplies drawn from private sources.

River and Streams

The Mersey River Board is the controlling authority for the main river in the Borough, and the Local Authority are responsible for the streams, and the portion of the Irwell which joins on to the main river.

The river Irwell is used in connection with the Local Industries and is widely used for trade effluents.

Public Cleansing

Household Refuse is collected on a weekly basis from all the houses in the town, and approximately 7,000 dustbins are emptied weekly by 3 side loading freighters each manned by a driver and 4 loaders.

Street cleansing is carried out under the supervision of the Borough Surveyor, and also gully emptying is done by modern mechanical means.

The Council also have in operation a salvage scheme and the proceeds of this realized £833 7s. 2d. during the year under review, and £8,015 2s. 5d. since the inauguration of the scheme in 1939.

One hundred and Twenty pail closets are emptied weekly.

Refuse disposal is carried out by controlled tipping methods at the Blackwood and Sharneyford Tips and adequate tipping space is readily available.

Closet Accommodation

The closet accomodation in the Borough consists mainly of fresh water closets, there being approximately 4,404 of these, and gradual abolition of the 374 waste water closets is encouraged by the grants made by the Health Committee in respect of conversions. Details of the closets other than fresh water closets are given in Table XI. Appendix D.

Many of the back to back type houses have joint W.C. accommodation, and this type of house would be greatly improved if separate indoor sanitary accommodation could be provided.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

Hydrogen Cyanide is used in connection with the disinfection of household goods when transfers are made from infested property to Council Houses and during the year 2 Council Houses and 10 others were treated with D.D.T. Solution and spray.

These methods proved effective particularly if a follow up spraying was carried out and the advice given to tenants was acted upon.

Atmospheric Pollution

Little trouble was experienced during the year by atmospheric pollution from smoke and it was not therefore necessary to take any action in this matter.

In one case nuisance was created by the emission of dust from industrial plant but after consultations between the management and staff of the firm, the nuisance was largely overcome and although success was achieved by adaptations of machinery, further improvements are to be made in 1951.

Many of the local industries are also using electrically driven machinery to a great extent and it would seem that this is already having its effect on the amount of atmospheric pollution by smoke from steam raising plants. Much still remains to be done with regard to the atmospheric pollution caused by domestic chimneys, and smokeless fuels and improvement in the design of domestic fireplaces will no doubt aid progress in this direction.

Rodent Control

This work is carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Council's sewers were treated on two occasions.

During the first treatment carried out in May, 704 manholes were treated and 67 showed a prebait take, and as a result 238 poison baits were laid.

The second maintenance treatment carried out in September necessitated the treatment of 261 manholes and 49 showed a prebait take.

In addition to this 11 Business Premises, 61 Dwelling Houses, and 16 Local Authority Properties were treated.

Swimming Baths

The Council own and administer the Public Baths which are situated in the centre of the town.

During 1950 complete modernisation of the large plunge bath was carried out and modern filtration and chlorination plant installed. This has led to greatly improved conditions from a public health point of view.

The large plunge bath was also re-tiled and painted and modern sanitary conveniences installed.

Factories Acts

The sanitary accommodation in most of the factories within the district shows a steady improvement and more firms are realizing the necessity of modern conveniences, and recognise this as one of the necessities for attracting suitable labour.

Table XII, in Appendix D gives a summary of the inspections made and details of the results.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

The difficulties experienced in securing the repair of properties show no decline in severity, and many of the owners of small cottage property still complain bitterly that the rents received do not allow for the increased costs of building materials and labour, and the effort required to enforce statutory notices and informal notices requiring repairs continues to increase in proportion.

This problem is one which is not easy of solution and although no relaxation can be condoned the economic difficulties of the owners of small cottage property obviously present themselves.

The statement in Table X, Appendix D shows the number and nature of the inspections made.

(B) HOUSING

The building of new houses continues and new sites are in course of preparation and completion. The housing problem is still acute and whilst every endeavour is made to keep the old houses weather proof, and in a reasonable state of repair, the work done often causes a feeling of frustration amongst the tenants as the repairs done are inadequate to render the old houses in all respects fit for habitation. In addition, the lack of amenities in the numerous back to back houses is a matter of serious concern.

No houses were closed during the year owing to the acute shortage and it does not seem possible that any improvement can be effected by the closure or demolition of houses until more new houses are available, and at the present rate of progress with building, back to back houses will remain for many years to come.

During the year 14 new houses were completed on the Lodge Meadows Estate and this estate reached a fairly advanced stage during the year and many more houses will shortly be completed.

Two new houses were erected by private enterprise.

It is difficult to assess the extent of overcrowding in the Borough, in the absence of a proper survey, but it is known that some overcrowding exists.

Table XIII, Appendix D, gives details of the new houses provided and also the action taken with regard to unfit dwellinghouses.

(C) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

The responsibility for the supervision of farms and the production of milk having passed to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the main duty of the Local Authority was in connection with distributors of milk, and the registration of milk distributors, dairies or milk shops.

Details of the premises within the Borough and the results of bacteriological samples of milk are given in table XIV, Appendix D.

Food Hygiene

Routine visits were made during the year to the 2 premises in the Borough where ice cream is manufactured and the 50 premises where ice cream is sold by retail only.

The bulk of the ice cream which is sold in the town is manufactured by persons who have premises outside the Borough and little difficulty was experienced with this commodity. Much of the ice cream sold is now pre-packed.

Six samples were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination and all were certified grade 1.

Food Hygiene will play a prominent part in the Nalco Exhibition to be held in 1951 and the County Health Exhibition to be arranged for January, 1952.

No cases of food poisoning occurred during the year and details of the food condemned and surrendered are given in Table XV, Appendix D.

Food and Drugs Act - Sampling

Under the provisions of the Act, the Local Authority act as a food and drugs authority, samples of milk and other foods being taken at various times throughout the year.

For details see Table XVI, Appendix D.

(D) GENERAL

Petroleum Acts and (Carbide of Calcium) Order

The licencing of petroleum stores is a duty carried out by the Health Committee and 51 licences are at present in operation for the storage of petroleum spirit or mixtures.

3 persons are licenced to keep carbide of calcium.

Hackney Carriage and Driving Licences

During the year 15 Hackney Carriage licences were issued and 17 licences to drive Hackney Carriages.

Game Dealers Licences

Two licences to deal in game were renewed and issued.

Old Metal Dealers

Seven licences were issued to dealers in old metal.



APPENDIX A
STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

TABLE I.
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN
FOR THE YEAR 1950
CAUSES OF DEATH

| GROUP CAUSE OF DEATH. | MALES | FEMALES | TOTAL |
|---|-------|---------|-------|
| ALL CAUSES | 143 | 146 | 289 |
| Tuberculosis Respiratory | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Tuberculosis other forms..... | — | — | — |
| Syphilitic diseases..... | 1 | — | 1 |
| Diphtheria..... | — | — | — |
| Whooping Cough..... | — | — | — |
| Meningococcal infections..... | — | — | — |
| Acute Poliomyelitis..... | — | — | — |
| Measles..... | — | — | — |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases..... | — | — | — |
| Malignant neoplasm, stomach..... | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| Malignant neoplasm, Lung and Bronchus... | 5 | — | 5 |
| Malignant neoplasm, Breast..... | — | 2 | 2 |
| Malignant neoplasm, uterus..... | — | 3 | 3 |
| Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms. | 14 | 16 | 30 |
| Leukæmia and Aleukæmia..... | — | — | — |
| Diabetes..... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Vascular lesions of nervous systems..... | 12 | 22 | 34 |
| Coronary disease, angina..... | 10 | 6 | 16 |
| Hypertension with heart disease..... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Other heart diseases..... | 40 | 50 | 90 |
| Other circulatory disease..... | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Influenza..... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Pneumonia..... | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Bronchitis..... | 12 | 7 | 19 |
| Other diseases of respiratory system..... | 1 | — | 1 |
| Ulcer of stomach and duodenum..... | 2 | — | 2 |
| Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Nephritis and nephrosis..... | 1 | — | 1 |
| Hyperplasia of prostate | 1 | — | 1 |
| Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion..... | — | — | — |
| Congenital malformations..... | 2 | — | 2 |
| Other defined and ill-defined diseases..... | 13 | 9 | 22 |
| Motor vehicle accidents..... | — | 1 | 1 |
| All other accidents..... | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Suicide..... | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Homicide and operations of war..... | 1 | — | 1 |

TABLE II.
INFANTILE MORTALITY - 1950

| Cause of Death | Under 1 month | MONTHS | | | | | | | | | | | Total under 1 year |
|--|---------------------|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|-----------------------------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | |
| Broncho- Pneumonia | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Prematurity | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Convulsions | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Cerebral Hæmorrhage (Birth Injury) | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |

TABLE III.
NEO-NATAL MORTALITY - 1950

| Cause of Death | Under | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 14 | 21 | T'tal |
|--|-------|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------|----------|----------|-------|
| | 1 | Day | | | | | | | to 13 | to 20 | to 28 | |
| Prematurity | 2 | Day | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 |
| Cerebral Hæmorrhage (Birth Injury) | - | Day | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| | 2 | Day | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 4 |

TABLE IV.
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1950
Birth Rate, Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality

| | Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Population | | ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION | | | | | | | | Infant Death Rates per 1,000 Live Births | | |
|---|--|-----------------|--|----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| | Live Births | Still Births | All Causes | Typh'd and Para- Typh'd | Whoop- ing Cough | Diph- theria | Tuber- culosis | Influ- enza | Small- pox | Acute Polio- myel- itis | Pneu- monia | Diar'o and Enter's under 2 yrs. | Total Deaths Under 1 yr. |
| BACUP..... | 17.5 | 0.48 | 15.6 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.22 | 0.16 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.37 | 3.07 | 25. |
| ENGLAND AND WALES.. | 15.8 | 0.37 | 11.6 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.36 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.46 | 1.9 | 29.8 |
| 126 Great Towns includ- ing London (exceeding 50,000 population)..... | 17.6 | 0.45 | 12.3 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.42 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.49 | 2.2 | 33.8 |
| 148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000)..... | 16.7 | 0.38 | 11.6 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.33 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.45 | 1.6 | 29.4 |
| LONDON..... | 17.8 | 0.36 | 11.8 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.39 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.48 | 1.0 | 26.3 |

TABLE V.
BACUP M.B. - VITAL STATISTICS
MEAN RATES FOR THE PAST FIFTY YEARS

| MEAN OF 5 YEARS | PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION | | | | MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE | | Rate of deaths under one year per 1,000 live births. | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|----------------------------|
| | Live birth-rate | Crude death-rate | Death-rate from tuberculosis or respirat'y system | Death-rate from cancer | per 1,000 live births | per 1,000 total (live and still) births | Bacup | Administra- tive County |
| 1900 - 1904 | 23.5 | 17.6 | 0.96 | 0.65 | — | — | 146 | 119 |
| 1905 - 1910 | 21.3 | 15.4 | 0.82 | 0.48 | — | — | 119 | 98 |
| 1910 - 1914 | 19.1 | 16.3 | 0.95 | 0.69 | — | — | 112 | 79 |
| 1915 - 1919 | 14.4 | 16.9 | 0.79 | 1.11 | 6.32 | — | 109 | 89 |
| 1920 - 1924 | 19.2 | 14.2 | 0.69 | 1.02 | 4.34 | — | 84 | 70 |
| 1925 - 1929 | 15.7 | 16.1 | 0.61 | 1.27 | 6.74 | — | 88 | 66 |
| 1930 - 1934 | 14.6 | 14.2 | 0.56 | 1.15 | 3.87 | 3.70 | 61 | 61 |
| 1935 - 1939 | 13.2 | 15.5 | 0.64 | 1.91 | 6.12 | 5.74 | 61 | 52 |
| 1940 - 1944 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 0.46 | 1.93 | 2.24 | 2.15 | 46 | 46 |
| 1945 - 1949 | 18.6 | 14.1 | 0.40 | 1.70 | 2.41 | 2.34 | 45 | 41 |
| YEAR 1949 | 17.6 | 14.2 | 0.16 | 2.01 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 31 | 38 |
| YEAR 1950 | 17.5 | 15.6 | 0.22 | 2.88 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25 | — |

APPENDIX B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

TABLE VI.

Clinic Sessions at the School Clinic, Rochdale Road, Bacup

| | MON. | TUES. | WED. | THURS. | FRI. |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------|-----------|--------|--------------|
| Minor Ailments.... | 9-10.30 a.m. | — | 9-12 noon | — | 9-10.30 a.m. |
| Eye Clinic..... | 2-4 p.m. (every second week only). | — | — | — | — |
| Dental Clinic..... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Immunisation and Vaccination..... | — | — | 11.0 a.m. | — | — |
| Child Welfare Clinic..... | — | — | 2-4 p.m. | — | — |
| Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics | — | — | — | — | 2-4 p.m. |

TABLE VII.

Divisional Health Staff - Bacup Area

| | |
|---|--|
| Assistant Divisional Medical Officer and School Medical Officer. | Dr. M. A. Feeny, School Clinic, Rochdale Road, Bacup Tel. Bacup 65. |
| Health Visitors and School Nurses. | Miss B. A. Kelly do. do. Miss E. M. Rainford do. do. |
| Tuberculosis Health Visitor. | Miss M. E. Tomlinson, Chest Clinic, Knott Hill House, Stacksteads, Bacup. Tel. Bacup 201. |
| District Nurses. | Miss D. L. Cummings, 33, Dale Street, Bacup. Tel. Bacup 281. Miss P. M. John, do. do. Miss I. Hindle, 15, Pine Street, Bacup. Tel. Bacup 578. |
| Domiciliary Midwives. | Mrs. O. Bridge, 40, New Line, Bacup. Tel. Bacup 239. Miss D. M. Fox, 35, Gladstone St., Bacup. Miss M. Gould, do. do. Tel. Bacup 349. |
| Warden of Olive House Hostel for Old People. | Miss E. Hopwood. Tel Bacup 322. |
| Bacup Ambulance Station. | Station Leader F. Smith, Forge Street, Bacup. Tel. Bacup 428. |
| Home Help Organiser. | Miss M. H. Sephton, Divisional Health Office, Heywood, Tel. Heywood 69005. |
| Mental Health Workers. | Mr. J. H. Todd, do. do. (Outside office hours, Tel. Castleton 57825). Mr. E. B. Williams, Divisional Health Office, Heywood. Tel. Heywood 69005. (Outside office hours, Tel. Oldham (Main) 5488. |

APPENDIX C

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

TABLE VIII.

Cases notified and Deaths from Tuberculosis during 1950

| Age | NEW CASES | | | | DEATHS | | | |
|-------------|-----------|---|---------------|---|-----------|---|---------------|---|
| | Pulmonary | | Non-Pulmonary | | Pulmonary | | Non-Pulmonary | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 0-1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1-5 | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| 5-10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10-15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 15-20 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 20-25 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 25-35 | 4 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| 35-45 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 45-55 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| 55-65 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| 65 and over | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| | 8 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | — | — |
| | 11 | | 3 | | 4 | | 0 | |

TABLE IX.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Excluding Tuberculosis)

NOTIFIED DURING 1950

| DISEASE | NO. OF CASES NOTIFIED | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| | Total Cases all ages | AGE PERIODS - YEARS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | un'r 1 | 1- 2 | 2- 3 | 3- 4 | 4- 5 | 5- 10 | 10- 15 | 15- 20 | 20- 35 | 35- 45 | 45- 65 | 65 and over |
| Smallpox..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Scarlet Fever | 29 | - | - | 3 | 6 | 5 | 12 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Diphtheria | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Enteric Fever..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Paratyphoid Fever . | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Measles..... | 612 | 19 | 59 | 65 | 105 | 114 | 242 | 6 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Whooping Cough... | 90 | 11 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 11 | 21 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Acute Pneumonia .. | 18 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | - | - | 5 | 2 | 3 | - |
| Puerperal Pyrexia . | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cerebro Spinal Fever | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Acute Poliomyelitis. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Acute Polio Encephalitis..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dysentery..... | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Erysipelas..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Malaria..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Food Poisoning | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Gastro Enteritis.... | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL..... | 753 | 32 | 76 | 84 | 127 | 132 | 280 | 8 | - | 7 | 3 | 4 | - |

APPENDIX D

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

SANITARY INSPECTION

TABLE X.

(1) INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES

| | |
|--|-----|
| Total Houses inspected under Public Health and Housing Acts | 270 |
| Total number of inspections made | 633 |
| Housing (Consolidation) Regulations.. .. . | 0 |
| Visits after Infectious Diseases | 39 |
| Number of Houses found to be not in all respects reasonably fit .. | 270 |
| Defects found | 319 |
| Defects remedied | 159 |
| Notices served (Preliminary) | 224 |
| Notices complied with (Preliminary) | 185 |
| Re-inspections re. notices served | 301 |

(2) PREMISES CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS AND REGULATIONS

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| Offensive Trades | 29 |
| Tents, Vans, Sheds | 3 |
| Markets | 12 |

(3) FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

| | Inspections | Defects | Notices |
|--|-------------|---------|---------|
| Factories.. .. . | 60 | 15 | 12 |
| Bakehouses | 21 | 17 | 6 |
| Workplaces | — | — | — |
| Food Premises | 22 | — | — |
| Restaurants, Diningrooms and Canteens | 6 | — | — |
| Stables and Piggeries | 1 | 1 | 1 |

(4) MISCELLANEOUS

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Rats and Mice Destruction | 29 |
| Schools | 12 |
| Shops | 6 |
| Drainage | 5 |
| Water Supply | 4 |
| Ice Cream Premises | 25 |
| Licensed Pigs inspected | 58 |
| Other Food inspections | 25 |
| Revisits to property under notice | 432 |
| Disinfections | 25 |
| Disinfestations | 13 |
| Visits re. conversion of closets | 18 |
| Interviews | 357 |
| Public Sanitary Conveniences | 38 |
| Visits re. Public Cleansing Service | 294 |
| Visits re. Housing Applications | 190 |
| Hackney Carriage inspections | 26 |
| Petroleum Act | 64 |
| Visits re. Housing Act (Closed Houses) | 57 |
| Public Mortuary | 4 |
| Milk Dairies | 1 |
| Milk Shops | 9 |
| Shops (Hours of Closing) | 7 |
| Tents, Vans and Sheds.. .. . | 3 |
| Old Metal Dealers | 6 |
| Civil Defence | 6 |
| Aged and Infirm People | 1 |
| Miscellaneous visits | 420 |
| TOTAL, INSPECTIONS | 4579 |

(5) **NOTICES SERVED**

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Informal Notices | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 224 |
| Statutory Notices | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 |

(6) **NOTICES COMPLIED WITH**

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Informal Notices | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 185 |
| Statutory Notices | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 |

Statutory Notices :—

Public Health Act, 1936

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Section 93 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 |
| Section 45 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Section 39 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Section 138 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |

TABLE XI.
CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

| Type of Closet | Number in 1948 | Number in 1949 | Converted 1950 | Number at end of 1950 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Pail Closets..... | 129 | 127 | 7 | 120 |
| Waste Water Closets..... | 391 | 384 | 10 | 374 |
| Privy Middens..... | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Total number of closets excluding fresh water closets. | 524 | 515 | 17 | 498 |

TABLE XII.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1938

1. INSPECTION FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

| Premises | Number on Register | NUMBER | | |
|--|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | | Inspections | Written Notices | Occupiers Prosecuted |
| (1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 can be enforced by Local Authorities..... | 25 | — | — | — |
| (2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority..... | 167 | 60 | 12 | — |
| TOTAL..... | 192 | 60 | 12 | — |

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

| Particulars | Number of cases in which defects were found | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|----------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | Found | Remedied | Referred | | Prosecutions |
| | | | To H.M. Inspector | By H.M. Inspector | |
| Want of Cleanliness..... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Overcrowding..... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Unreasonable Temperature .. | — | — | — | — | — |
| Inadequate Ventilation..... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ineffective Drainage of Floors | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sanitary Conveniences— | | | | | |
| (a) Insufficient..... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective | 14 | 9 | — | — | — |
| (c) Not separate for sexes | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other offences against the Act | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL..... | 15 | 10 | — | — | — |

HOUSING STATISTICS

TABLE XIII.

(a) **NUMBER OF DWELLINGS PROVIDED IN BACUP DURING 1950—**

| | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-------|
| (1) | By the Borough of Bacup | 14 |
| (2) | By other bodies and persons | 2 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 16 |
| | | <hr/> |

(b) **UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES**

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—

| | | | |
|-----|-----|---|-----|
| (1) | (a) | Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 270 |
| | (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose | 633 |
| (2) | (a) | Number of dwelling-houses (included under subhead (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations | 0 |
| (3) | | Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.. | 0 |
| (4) | | Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 270 |

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

| | | |
|--|---|-----|
| | Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.. | 190 |
|--|---|-----|

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year—

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936

| | | |
|-----|---|----|
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | 0 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices— | |
| | (a) By owners | 26 |
| | (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | 0 |

B. Proceedings under Public Health Act :—

| | | |
|-----|--|----|
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 27 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of notices :—.. | |
| | (a) By owners | 26 |
| | (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | 0 |

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 0 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 0 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|
| D. | Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936— | | | | | | |
| (1) | Number of tenement or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | | | | | | 0 |
| (2) | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit | | | | | | 0 |
| 4. | Housing Act, 1936, Part IV – Overcrowding :— | | | | | | |
| A. | (1) | Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year .. | | | | | 0 |
| B. | (1) | Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year .. | | | | | 1 |
| | (2) | Number of persons concerned in such cases | | | | | 7 |
| | | (Exact details of overcrowding—not known) | | | | | |
| 5. | Housing Act, 1949 :— | | | | | | |
| A. | (1) | Number of schemes submitted :— | | | | | |
| | (a) | By Private Individuals | | | | | 1 |
| | (b) | By the Local Authority | | | | | 0 |
| | (2) | Number of dwelling-houses affected | | | | | 5 |
| B. | (1) | Number of schemes approved :— | | | | | |
| | (a) | Of Private Individuals | | | | | 0 |
| | (b) | Of the Local Authority | | | | | 0 |
| | (2) | Number of dwelling-houses affected | | | | | 0 |
| | (3) | Number of additional separate dwellings provided | | | | | 0 |

MILK SUPPLY

TABLE XIV.

| | |
|---|----|
| Registered Producers | 87 |
| Licences to Produce Tuberculin Tested Milk | 4 |
| Accredited Licences | 4 |
| Supplementary Licences for Distribution of Tuberculin Tested Milk | 2 |
| Licences issued to Retail Distributors of "Pasteurised" Milk | 2 |
| Licences issued to Retail Distributors of "Sterilised" Milk | 49 |

ANALYSIS OF MILK SAMPLES WHICH HAVE BEEN EXAMINED DURING THE YEAR

| Source of Supply | No. of S'ples | Methylene Blue | | T.B. Positive | T.B. Negative | % T.B. Negative | No. of Samples | | % Unsatisfac'y |
|---|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | Satisfac'y | Unsatisfac'y | | | | Satisfac'y | Unsatisfac'y | |
| Producer retailers within the area (Raw Milk) | 16 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 15 | 6.25 | 6 | 10 | 62.5 |
| Pasteurised Milk | 2 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 100 | 2 | — | N.I.L. |

TABLE XV.

UN SOUND FOOD CONDEMNED - 1950

| | | | | | | | lbs. |
|----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------------|
| Bacon | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Butter | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Candy Peel | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Dates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Figs | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| Ham | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 52 |
| Nuts | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 58 |
| Orange Squash | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Pork | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 |
| Oatmeal | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 |
| Sago | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 132 |
| Seed pearl tapioca | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4320 |
| Sweetphat | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Tripe | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 365 |
| Eggs | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 573 |
| Evaporated Milk | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 162 |
| Full Cream Milk | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 |
| Miscellaneous Tinned Goods | | | | .. | .. | .. | 835 |
| TOTAL | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | <u>6625</u> |

TABLE XVI.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Samples submitted for Examination - 1950

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|----|-----------|
| Bismuth Soda and Pepsin Mixture.. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Camphorated Oil | .. | .. | 1 |
| Ground Coffee | .. | .. | 1 |
| Jam | .. | .. | 2 |
| Gripe Mixture | .. | .. | 1 |
| Fruit Sauce | .. | .. | 1 |
| Ice Cream | .. | .. | 2 |
| Pork Sausage | .. | .. | 2 |
| White Pepper | .. | .. | 1 |
| Sauce | .. | .. | 1 |
| Edible Olive Oil | .. | .. | 1 |
| Cough Mixture | .. | .. | 1 |
| Pressed Beef | .. | .. | 1 |
| Bloater Paste | .. | .. | 1 |
| Soup | .. | .. | 1 |
| Sweet Pickle | .. | .. | 1 |
| Steamed Pudding | .. | .. | 1 |
| Baking Powder | .. | .. | 1 |
| Composition Essence | .. | .. | 1 |
| Liquid Paraffin | .. | .. | 1 |
| Tincture of Iodine | .. | .. | 1 |
| Cream of Tartar | .. | .. | 1 |
| Bicarbonate of Soda | .. | .. | 1 |
| Milk | .. | .. | 28 |
| TOTAL | .. | .. | <u>54</u> |

The above samples were certified genuine with the exception of the following :—

| Sample | Article | Fat Deficiency | Solids not Fat Defic'y | Action Taken |
|----------|---------|-------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 1 Formal | Milk | 42% | — | Vendor prosecuted Fined £5 with costs. |
| 1 Formal | Milk | 27% | — | Vendor warned- Subsequent samples satisfactory. |

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